

ADVERTISING
1876
BUSINESS
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THAT GREAT PROPELLING POWER

THE COMMONWEALTH.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor.

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SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1904.

NO 30.

IF YOU ARE A HUSTLER
YOU WILL
—ADVERTISE—
YOUR
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SEND FOUR ADVERTISEMENTS IN ROW

Ayer's

Falling hair means weak hair. Then strengthen your hair; feed it with the only hair food, Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, makes the hair grow, completely cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair, all the rich, dark color of early life.

"My hair was falling out badly and I was afraid I would lose it all. Then I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. It quickly stopped the falling and made my hair all I could wish it to be."
—REBECCA E. ALLEN, Elizabeth, N. J.

for
Falling Hair

PARKER'S

HAIR BALSAM
Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair. Cures scalp diseases, hair falling, itching and itching.

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HALIFAX, N. C.
Money Loaned on Farms Lands.

Jaws

Tightly Locked From Nervous Spasms. Physicians Could Not Prevent Fits. Dr. Miles' Nerve Cure Cured My Wife.

Dr. Miles' Nerve Cure has been successfully tried in thousands of cases of nervous disorders, but never has it made a better record than when used in the treatment of fits or spasms. Thousands of testimonials prove this, and in nearly every instance the writer has stated that the fits ceased after the first dose of Nerve Cure was given. The statement is repeated in the following:

"Seven years ago my wife commenced having spasms or fits and I called in my home physician and he said she was paralyzed. He rubbed her with salt water and gave her calomel and she eventually got some better, but in a short time she had another attack. She was confined to her bed for three months and the doctor could not help her. She had fits frequently, some times very severe. Her hands would cramp so we could not open them and she finally got so her jaws would become locked. Finally I saw the doctor was doing her no good and ordered a bottle of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve. She received so much benefit from the first bottle that I got some more. She has taken a number of bottles but has never had a fit since taking the first dose. She also thinks very highly of Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills and is never without them. If there is any way of making this testimonial stronger so because of the good the Dr. Miles Restorative Nerve has done for my wife."—WM. Y. ALLEN, P. M., Elkville, Miss.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

CHAS. M. WALSH

Steam Marble and Granite WORKS,
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Monuments, Tombs, Cemetery Curbings, &c. All work strictly first-class and at lowest prices.

I ALSO FURNISH IRON FENCING, VASES, &c.

Designs sent to any address free. In writing for them please give age of deceased and limit as to price.

I Prepay Freight on all Work Compare our Work with that of our Competitors.

Hospitality at Small Expense.

Entertainment—that is, pleasure to your guests—does not depend on the money you spend, but on your own knowledge of how to receive and extend hospitality. Christine Terhune Herriek tells you all about it. Postpaid, 50 cents. E. J. CLODE, Publisher, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.

EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS.

OBSERVATIONS OF PASSING EVENTS.

MRS. MAYBRICK, whose charge of the murder of her husband more than fifteen years ago caused her imprisonment, is at last free. In 1881, when eighteen years old, she married James Maybrick, of Liverpool, who was over forty years old. He died in 1889 and his wife was charged with his death. Doctors swore that he died of arsenic poisoning, and the defense proved that he had long been a user of arsenic and that he daily took doses large enough to kill a person. The result of it all was that Mrs. Maybrick was sentenced to death, the judge speaking two days in charging the jury. Mrs. Maybrick's mother labored hard for her and succeeded in getting the death sentence commuted to life imprisonment. By constant effort Mrs. Maybrick has at last been released. The case excited considerable interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

On Tuesday of last week Greensboro voted on prohibition and carried it by more than twice as many votes for prohibition as against it. That town has once before tried prohibition and it would seem that the more than two to one vote this time could be considered a very strong endorsement of the prohibition system. A most remarkable thing about the campaign was the espousal of the cause of the liquor people by Rev. Mr. Dean of the Episcopal church, who preached a special sermon against prohibition Sunday preceding the election. It does seem to us that a minister of the Holy Gospel is indiscreet to preach a sermon from his pulpit in defense of the liquor traffic. Mr. Dean's sermon will no doubt be printed into the hundreds of thousands of copies by the various liquor associations and will bear fruit against temperance in a far wider sphere than he intended it. He preached it for Greensboro, but it will probably be spread nation wide.

A HORNET'S nest has been stirred up at Wilmington and they are stinging at Governor Aycock. A meeting of the Military Committee was held at Raleigh recently to determine the place of encampment for the State Guard. A special committee was appointed at that meeting to visit Wrightsville and Morehead to determine which place preferable for the encampment. That committee made the visit and reported to Governor Aycock. The committee sent to Raleigh by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce to present the claims of Wrightsville for the encampment, some days ago made report to the Chamber of Commerce, and in their report stated that by the report of the special visiting committee, Governor Aycock appointed the encampment for Morehead, but that the Governor refused to let the report of the special visiting committee be made public. The Wilmington people are displeased with Governor Aycock for not giving out the report of that special committee which visited Wrightsville and Morehead. They say he is not fair to Wilmington. At this writing there is no further development than the expressed displeasure of the Wilmington people.

Such is the heading of an editorial in Collier's Weekly which takes President Roosevelt to task for his attitude towards the negro. It points out how he has injured the country while trying to serve his party. We reproduce the entire article from Collier's:

"Political animosity, as shown at the convention, cannot be eradicated as long as the South is solid. It must, for its cure, await an issue that will make both parties woe. Mr. Roosevelt has done much, for lack of tact or for personal and party reasons, to postpone the day when Mason and Dixon's Line shall be ancient history. By so doing he has strengthened his party and injured his country, and we hope he will let the negro question alone if he serves a second term. It is not great statesmanship to solidify one section of the country by the injury of another, and the South was undoubtedly progressing with its negro problem before the President took a hand, with a series of episodes which culminated in the Republican plank in favor of cutting down representation. Senator Lodge is a very poor advisor for Mr. Roosevelt. He is a bigoted partisan, and he represents a State and region which are least in sympathy with the South and least understand its difficulties and their solution. The President of the whole people should learn about each section of the country from the wisest and best representatives of that section. To view Mississippi from the standpoint of Massachusetts is to be unjust by failing in that universal sympathy which we have just described as part of Lincoln's greatness. We recommend to the President a special study of Lincoln's view of Southern difficulties."

The Charlotte News repeats the question it often hears, "What is the matter with North Carolina?" and then proceeds to answer it. The summing up of the answer is, that there is nothing the matter with North Carolina—she is a great State with a great history. But the people of the State—the leaders, if you please—are too modest in asserting her rights. North Carolina played too small a part in the St. Louis convention, says the News, simply because the management of things was poor. We quote the News:

"Simmons, Overman and Aycock should have been sent by all means to the convention as delegates-at-large. Any other of the four men actually selected would have done for the fourth man. But the position of these three men would have guaranteed the State a hearing. South Carolina sent Senator Tillman and Governor Heyward. Virginia sent Senators Daniel and Martin and Governor Montague. Virginia and South Carolina were ten times more prominent in the convention than was North Carolina. Aycock should have been where Senator Davis was, on the Platform committee. There he would have met and counseled with the ablest leaders of the Democratic party in the Nation. Senator Davis was sitting through that long conference right between Hill and Bryan. Aycock was over in the far east, in North Carolina. The newspaper men from North Carolina, recognizing that no one was slated for the Vice-Presidency, that the leaders had agreed upon no one, that it was anybody's fight, and that Champ Clark, Bryan, and others had made strong appeals for the nomination of a Southern man for first place, and that the Northern delegations were all saying that a Southern man should be nominated for second place on the ticket, the newspaper men from North Carolina got Aycock's picture in the papers and started a little boom for him. The North Carolina delegation agreed to support him for the nomination. The gentleman selected to put Aycock's name in nomination happened to be at the big fair when the critical moment came. Governor Heyward, of South Carolina, one of Aycock's admirers, had agreed to second Aycock's nomination, but there was no member of the North Carolina delegation present who could trust himself to nominate its own candidate in that turbulent convention. One of the newspaper men was asked if he would put him in nomination. North Carolina's name was called on the roll and 'passed' and then a little later voted for Williams of Illinois, whose sole claim upon the convention was that he was a Congressman and from Illinois. Senator Davis' name had not been mentioned in the papers and not in the convention until the day for the nomination came. But West Virginia believed in her own, and sent her ablest men to represent her, and West Virginia won."

BIOGRAPHY OF A FOOL.

Chicago Times-Herald.

He didn't have time to chew The food that he had to eat, But he wasnt it into his throat As it time was a thing to beat. At breakfast and lunch and dinner 'Twas a bite and a gulp and a go— Oh, the crowd is so terribly eager, And a man has to hurry so! A bite and a gulp and a go! To the books and the locker! A bite And a drink and a smoke and a seat And a card table half of the night; A pressure, a click and a pallor, A cloth-covered box and a song; A weary old fellow at forty, Who is dead to the noise of the throng.

Bite of the Cottontail.

Washington Post.

"I have been an interested reader of The Post's contributions to the habits and character of the great American rabbit," said Mr. Powhatan Scott, of North Carolina, in the lobby of the Shoreham last night, "not only because I am an admirer of the game little animal of my native State, but because I, myself, have suffered pain from its fangs. There is no doubt that the rabbit will fight—I have been fought by many of them, although under circumstances which I have never seen mentioned in The Post.

"When I was a boy I used to go around half the winter with my arm in a sling as the result of numerous and repeated encounters with rabbits. I was a youngster then, and my chief occupation after the frost touched the persimmon—I lived on a farm—was to trap cottontails. We have a trap in North Carolina known as a 'rabbit gum,' a long box with a door at one end working on a spring. Once bunny entered the box to nibble at the bait the door would drop and he would be a prisoner.

"Then would come the exciting time. It would be necessary, in order to eat the rabbit, having already trapped him, to actually gain possession of him. That's where the rub would come in. Many is the time that I have tremblingly thrust my arm through the door, and many is the time I have had the skin peeled from the back of my hand as though with a potato slicer by bunny's fangs.

"The rabbit's front teeth are sharp, and when cornered it knows what to do with them. When I was a youngster I have seen half the boys in the neighborhood with the backs of their hands raised—rabbit-bitten."

The Teacher Was Popular.

Youth's Companion.

Russell was usually a good boy in school, but on this particular day he could not study. His mind persisted in wandering, and his hands in dogging about to work mischief. He did not mean to disobey his teacher, for he was very fond of her. But after he had been corrected several times he heard the stern voice of Miss Black pronounce his doom:

"Russell, come to my desk. Now stand just so."

Then Miss Black took down the long ruler. Once, twice, three times fell the stick. Then a little cry came, not from Russell, but from the teacher, and she grew deadly pale. She had hurt her wrist. Russell was sent to his seat, and soon the school was dismissed for recess.

The ten minutes were up. The girls were all in their seats, but no boys. What was keeping the boys so long in the basement? Presently a procession, headed by the weeping Russell, filed up the stairs and into the school room.

"Russell, are you still crying because I punished you?" the teacher asked in reproachful tones.

Then, to her surprise, the biggest boy spoke up: "He's crying 'cause we thumped him in the basement 'cause he hurt you."

The rest of the day Russell was a model boy. At the close of school in the afternoon Miss Black spoke very kindly to him, and told him she was pleased that he had ended the day with such good behavior.

From a dozen throats in concert came the explanation: "Yes, he had to be good for you, 'cause we told him if he wasn't we'd lick him again after school."

ONE LADY'S RECOMMENDATION.

SOLD FIFTY BOXES OF CHAMBERLAIN'S STOMACH AND LIVER TABLETS.

I have, I believe, sold fifty boxes of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets on the recommendation of one lady here, who first bought a box of them about a year ago. She never tires of telling her neighbors and friends about the good qualities of these tablets.—P. M. SHORE, druggist, Rochester, Ind. The pleasant purgative effect of these Tablets make them a favorite with ladies everywhere. For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co., Scotland Neck, and Leggett's Drug Store, Hobgood.

WORD ECONOMY.

WHY USE SO MANY WORDS?
Fewer Will Do Better.

Sunny South.

Economy is not confined to the saving of judicious expenditure of money. It is very possible to be almost a miser where finance is concerned and a prodigal with physical and mental energy, emotion and even words. Because the spending neither of these three last qualities necessitates the outlay of cash or apparently affects our supply of coin, we are apt to drift into rather reckless methods where they are involved. Single out the matter of words as a specific instance and if you conduct your investigation with an eye open to this particular phase, you will be astounded at the number of words which we waste daily, not only in conversation, but in our correspondence and legal documents. The following which is a fair illustration of the latter point, is furnished by a contemporary given to comment: Two wills were filed with the probate judge in Aitchison county. One read:

"Will—I give all my property to my wife."

The other read:

"I give, devise, and bequeath all my property, real, personal, and mixed, together with all tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or otherwise appertaining to, wherever situated, to have and to hold, for all time and forever."

And the first is as good as the last." What is said in the last line is certainly sharply to the point. It is probable that in the first case cited the will is the production of a simple, straightforward business man, who needed time for other important matters and who was not in love with devious phraseology even if it were ornate and high-sounding. He probably imagined, too, the uncertainty in which he would keep his heirs, when it came to the lugubrious chapter of reading the will, and mercifully decided to put them out of all suspense as quickly as possible. The other man, it is very likely, was fond of periphrasis in other things save the use of words, or he did not have sufficient confidence in himself to undertake the making of his own will.

He must have secured the services of a lawyer, the professional peregrinations of these gentry being to plausibly support this theory. More especially with the smaller fry or the younger element, they feel that they have not earned their fees unless they give their client a copious shower of words and abstruse terms, which, while they may begot his understanding will tickle his vanity, since the document is written in the first person and bears his own signature.

The fault of superfluous phraseology is a common one and likely to bring much woe to the sinner. In the first place, if he seeks success in the business world he is discouraged at the start, for the very elementary reason that business men object to flowery language or an abundance of words which obscure the pith of the subject matter. What they want and demand are ideas and their clear expression, short of all confusing verbiage. If the young man seeks to make headway in literature he is again handicapped, for the sentence or chapter overlaid with stilted words never appeals to either the reader or the public. If he strives for social advancement, verbosity will be one of his greatest handicaps, for people of culture are the last to be caught or held simply by ability to reel off large words or gander-like phrases.

A GREAT RULER.

One of the greatest of rulers is the liver. It governs the human organism. When the liver is out of order the whole system becomes diseased. Keep your liver healthy by using Rydalen's Liver Tablets. They cure all liver trouble. They cure constipation. Your money back if they do not give satisfaction. E. T. Whitehead & Co.

Giffie—Hi, old man! My, but you are a sight! How'd you get all the skin rubbed off the end of your nose? Spinks (with hauteur)—not by poking it into other people's business. I can tell you that!—Philadelphia Bulletin.

E. T. WHITEHEAD & CO.

ask the readers of this paper who are suffering with indigestion or dyspepsia to call on them at once and get a bottle of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It you know the value of this remedy as we know it, you would not suffer another day. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a thorough digestant and tissue-building tonic as well. It is endorsed personally by hundreds of people whom it has cured of indigestion, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart and stomach troubles generally. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. It is pleasant, palatable and strengthening.

Gets Pay for Old Stumps.

Minneapolis Journal.

Turpentine can be extracted from an old pine stump and this fact is the basis of a new industry reported from northern Minnesota. The promoters of the novel enterprise are asking farmers for the privilege of clearing their land of stumps.

Such a proposal comes to the owner of a "cut-over" farm, whose ribs are sore from contact with the plow handles in futile efforts to dodge the obtrusive stump, like a message of deliverance. All the promoter wants is the stumps, and the farmer sincerely wants him to have them, so a bargain is easily struck.

The turpentine men go on the land with a stump puller and extract all the remnants of the forest, hauling them away to the plant where the turpentine is extracted and all the stumps, pine or hardwood, are burned for charcoal. It is asserted that the stumps are rich in turpentine and that the process yields good financial returns.

Hitherto the manufacture of turpentine has been practically confined to the South, where the yellow pine is very rich in all by-products. White pine yields them in comparatively small quantities. It is not likely that the industry will ever reach great proportions in the North, but as long as the turpentine man finds his raw material cheap and easily accessible he is likely to carry on the good work.

What Minnesota is more interested in is the elimination of the stumps. Some cut-over land really needs time to decay and thus enrich the sandy soil, but there are large acres of good farming land, especially adapted to potatoes, red clover and other crops, that will be much more valuable when entirely cleared. It is an enormous labor for the farmer to clear a quarter section of these obstructions. When it is done he can put in a larger crop acreage and raise more to the acre, but the clearing means years of labor. If he can have it done by the turpentine and charcoal producer, he will not begrudge his benefactor a handsome profit.

Smoke as a Preventive of Frost.

Scientific American.

M. Bignon has recently addressed to the French National Society of Agriculture a note giving information on the efficacy of artificial clouds in preventing late frosts. For many years he has successfully practiced this. His vineyard thus protected covers about 15 acres and is divided into five parts, separated from east to west by walks 12 to 15 feet wide and elevated by an avenue of equal width. These walks facilitate the placing of the fire, which are built in a small basin sunk into the earth and filled with 15 or 20 pounds of resinous matter and some pieces of pine and other vegetable debris. The basins are some 50 feet apart.

In 1903 the frosts were very heavy for a week, and recourse was had four times to artificial fires. The total expense was \$400. The effect is stated as having preserved 25 per cent. of the harvest, or some 125 to 150 barrels of wine.

It is stated that any substance can be burnt which gives a thick and abundant smoke, such as green herbs, moss, damp straw, tufts of grass, etc., but best results have been obtained in France by the heavy oils which are the residues of gas.

Mary had a little lad Whose face was fair to see, Because each night he had a drink Of Rocky Mountain Tea.

—E. T. Whitehead & Co.

"Does he advertise all the comforts of home?" inquired Mr. Tiredout. "No," replied Mr. Tiredout, "the advertisement simply says, 'No mothers-in-law, cross cokes or crying babies.'"

"We'll go," asserted Mr. Tiredout, emphatically.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The pill that will fill the bill, Without a gripe.

To cleanse the liver, without a quiver. Take one at night. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are small, easy to take, and gentle in effect, yet they are so certain in results that no one who uses them is disappointed. For quick relief from biliousness, sick headache, torpid liver, jaundice, dizziness and all troubles arising from an inactive, sluggish liver, Early Risers are unequalled. Sold by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

Backe—A man is never too old to learn. Benne—No; he can always find somebody to marry him.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

ARE YOUR LUNGS WEAK?

Does the cough, left by the grippe—or the cold contracted during the winter, still hang on? Rydalen's Elchir will cure your cough and heal your weak lungs. It kills the germs that cause chronic throat and lung disease and helps nature restore the weakened organs to health. Trial size 25c. Family size 50c. E. T. Whitehead & Co.

The First City Eern President.

New York Sun.

Theodore Roosevelt is a native of New York city—the first native of this city or any other large city of the country—to hold the office of President of the United States.

George Washington was born in a small town in Westmoreland county, Virginia; Jefferson at Shadwell, Madison at Port Conway, the first Harrison at Berkeley, Tyler at Charles City and Monroe at a small settlement in Westmoreland county—all in Virginia. Jackson's birthplace was at Moshaw, an isolated settlement on the border line between North and South Carolina; John Adams and John Quincy Adams were born in Quincy, Mass.; Grant was a native of Point Pleasant, Ohio; Garfield of Miram, Harrison of North Bend, Hayes of Delaware and William McKinley of Niles—all in Ohio. Polk was born at Pineville, a settlement in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, a town of less than 600 inhabitants. Abraham Lincoln was born at a small settlement in Laure, then Hardin county, Kentucky; General Taylor at a small settlement in Virginia; Franklin Pierce at Hillsboro, Mass.; James Buchanan at Cope Gap, Penn.; Andrew Johnson at Raleigh, N. C. Of the New York Presidents, Martin Van Buren was born at Kinderhook, N. Y.; Fillmore at Summerhill, N. Y.; Arthur at Fairfield, Vt., and Grover Cleveland at Caldwell, N. J.

MANY CHILDREN ARE SICKLY.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure Feverishness, Headache, Summer Bowel Disorders, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and destroy worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

"What's become of Miss Tingletoe, who used to be so snubbed?" "She's in the chorus now." "Pshaw—is she as old as that?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is the meaning of intuition? Pa—Intuition, my son, is that which tells your mother she is right whether she is or not.—Chicago News.

NIGHT WAS HER TERROR.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Charles Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Peppermint Cure wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at E. T. Whitehead & Co.'s drug store.

"So my daughter referred you to a n e, eh? Well, I hardly understand it. She never consults me except in a financial way." "Well—ah—sir, that's just it."—Stray Stories.

WEAK HEARTS

Are caused by indigestion. If you eat a little too much, or if you are subject to attacks of indigestion, the stomach expands—swells—and puffs up against the heart. This crowds the heart and shortens the breath. Rapid heart beats and heart disease is the final result. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat, takes the strain off the heart, cures indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, and contributes nourishment, strength and health to every organ of the body. Sold by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

"I have come to ask for your daughter's hand, sir," stammered the young man. "Well, which hand do you want?" asked the stern parent in a tone redolent with frigid sarcasm.—Chicago News.

BRUTALLY TORTURED.

A case came to light that for persistence and unmerciful torture has perhaps never been equaled. Joe Goldberg, of Colusa, Calif., writes: "For fifteen I endured insufferable pain from Rheumatism and nothing relieved me though I tried everything. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it completely relieved and cured me." Just as good for Liver and Kidney troubles and general debility. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by E. T. Whitehead & Co., druggists.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of J. C. Hatch